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CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT

Injustice Done to Washington by National Legislators.

More Toyes Than Renefits. The Equity of the Matter Considered by an Intelligent Observer.

The treatment to which the District is subjected by Congress is made the subject of a well-considered special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press, published today. The correspondent says: The people of the District of Columbia are having their annual contest, so to speak, with Congress, with the view of getting anything like the requisite appropriations for the conduct of the city government. The relations under which the appropriations are now made for this District grow out of the act of 1878, which provides: "To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates (the annual estimates made up by the District Commissioners) Congress shall appropriate 50 per centum thereof.' Under this arrangement the Commissioners appointed by the President make the estimates for the city and Congress approves of them to such an extent as it pleases, and the people of the city have no voice whatever in the matter. The excuse for this disfranchisement of the people is that Congress pays one-half of the appropriations for the District, the remainder being raised by taxation. But there is no gain to the city in the fact that the government pays one-half of the expenses. The government owns more than one-half in value of all the real estate in the city. And if taxes were levied the same as they are in Berlin and other cities on government property the government would necessarily pay more than one-half the taxes.

But there are many burdens which fall

on the city simply because it is the capital. For instance, of the number of persons furnished relief in one year from the charities fund, a fund raised by private subscrip-tion, only 204 out of the 786 were residents of the District. Nearly three-fourths of those furnished relief belong to other states; twenty-four states and one territory furnished 438, considerably more than one-half of the whole, while eleven foreign ountries furnished 144, of whom one was from Mesopotamia. The same is true of the hospitals and other charitable institu-tions. In one year 622 non-residents were urnished transportation to their homes. Among these were 154 ex-soldiers and sailors attracted here by the hope of getting government employment or of pushing through some claim in the pension office or elsewhere. Of the "arlous hospitals to which people are sent for treatment, the taxpayers of the District are compelled to bear one-half the cost of all the cases admitted, while more than one-half of them are of persons belonging to other states who were in Washington temporarily. All the cranks and that class of people who are attracted here become more or less of an expense to the city. The hundreds suddenly thrown out of employment through various reasons in the departments often become more or less a charge on the city. All these things go to make a large bill of expense to the local taxpayers, while the government should, as a matter of fact, bear all of this outlay.

Neither Land nor Money.

The general government has given to the states over \$35,000,000 surplus cash from the treasury and about 40,000,000 acres of public lands for school purposes. It has never given to the District of Columbia a dollar of money or an acre of land for this This city has no permanent shool fund such as the states have. The so-called District debt was created principally by the board of public works and have had nothing whatever to say about it. of which represents money wasted, has to be all met by the people of the city, who are taxed for the payment of the annual interest on it Congress authorized the construction of a tunnel for the increased water supply of the city. The work was put under the charge of an army engineer. The people of the city had nothing whatbe a fraud and could not be used. Congress appointed a committee to examine the fraud, and the cost of that investigation was \$20,000. The people were com-pelled to pay one-half the expense of in-vestigating a government fraud, and then were compelled to pay \$1,286,000 as one-half the expense of constructing the tunnel. with which they never had anything to do and which has not been one penny of value to them. The government then constructed temporary main at a cost of \$575,000 to take the place of the fraudulent tunnel, and the people were compelled to pay onehalf the cost of this main, as well as onehalf the cost of the tunnel and onehalf the expense of investigating the tunnel fraud. The Zoological Park for the Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress, and the people of the District were taxed to pay for it.

Burdens on the People.

These merely illustrate the enormous burdens thrown upon the people of the city by Congress. But for necessary school houses, sewers and thirgs of that kind Congress refuses to appropriate the money absolutely required, on the alleged plea of economy. Mr. Aldrich made a statement in regard to school facilities in the Senate this week which will illustrate the wisdom shown by Congress in acting on these local

matters. Mr. Aldrich said:
"According to the statement furnished
me, which I have no doubt is either correct or approximately so, there are 56,300 children of school age in the District, and of this number 41,108 attend school, leaving over 10,000 children growing up in this District in ignorance. There are 4,410 white pupils who attend school half time for lack of room, and it is estimated that 25 per cent of the white children in the District do not attend school; 3.878 of the colored children attend school half time because of lack of room, while 5,367 are un-able to get even half a day's schooling for lack of school facilities." This scandalous state of affairs in the capital city of the nation the democratic House of Repre-sentatives refused to relieve in any way. The Senate has come to the relief to a certain extent, but the House will undoubtedly hold out against even that much relief. But perhaps the worst reflection on congressional government for the local affairs of this city is found in the condition of the sewers. The city is very inadequately supplied in that respect, and the great trunk sewers are at high tide filled with water, and in freshets the lower grounds of the city, including Pennsylvania avenue, are flooded. This condition of the sewers and an impure water supply are responsible for the large number of un-necessary deaths and a great deal of sick-ness. The medical men of the city and the public generally have been endeavoring to get Congress at this session to authorize the city to issue bonds in order to provide for the necessary sewers, but the democrats have in both houses refused to permit this

A Disgrace to Any City.

Washington is liable constantly from the sewerage of towns on the Potomac above here. The 6,000 or more pumps and the 14,000 surface privies in use in this city would be a disgrace to any city of its size in a half-civilized country. But that they should be allowed to remain in the capital city of the nation is a disgrace to the whole country. Dr. W. W. Johnson said that there are few families in Washington in which typhoid fever has not at some time occurred, and there are others in which it might occur at any moment. A good sewerage system would prevent soil saturation and pollution, and thus do much to remedy the great prevalence here of typhoid fever and other such diseases. It has been urged upon Congress to abolish all these wells and surface privies within the city limits. A proper sewerage system, so that surface privies could be done away with, and the purification of the water supply by an adequate system of filtration, would lower the death rate greatly.

mittee, which has made a report on the sewerage system, say that if the work now is indicated. In the event of a contravenrequired, which will cost \$4,000,000, had been done eight or ten years ago it would not then have cost \$500,000. In the same way, if it is further delayed the cost will all

years, but Congress refuses to permit the people to construct the necessary improvements to stop this great waste of human life, but jumps with avidity at a proposition to spend \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year in river and harbor improvements, a Congress Oriticised by the Northeast Oitilife, but jumps with avidity at a proposi-tion to spend \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year in river and harbor improvements, a good part of which money brings in little or no benefit to any one except local land owners or contractors.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT.

Harry Hayward's Mother Appeals to the Prisoner.

"Look him in the eye. Harry; look him in the eye." The words came in an excited whisper from the knot of people around the prisoner, and were spoken by the mother of Harry Hayward during the most exciting moment of the trial at Minneapolis yesterday.

Never had there been such a crowd. The court room was packed to suffocation, and everything was repressed. There was an air almost of terror in the atmosphere. The faces of that vast concourse of people bore expressions as if their minds were laboring under great mental disturbance. Gradually from the time that W. W. Erwin had taken Adry Hayward for cross-examina-tion this feeling had been growing. It reached its height when Mr. Erwin asked Adry to explain how his brother had acted when he had told him he would hang if he persisted in following out his scheme to murde. Miss Ging.

Adry explained how his brother had

turned black in the face with passion; how he had bent toward him and passed his fingers around his neck and over his head. In order to explain it more fully and make the witness appear the more ridiculous before the experts, Mr. Erwin asked

him to illustrate the action. The witness stepped easily from his chair to the table at which Mr. Erwin and the prisoner sat. He went over the story and explained his brother's actions. As he bent over his face was only a few feet from that of his brother and facing him. Harry sat somewhat limp in his chair eaning back, the scene about him much like the corner of a ring in which a pugiist champion had received a blow. Every eye in that room was bent upon the scene. Every form was half raised from its seat There was a rustle of excitement about Harry. "Look him in the eye, Harry; look

him in the eye," cried his mother. Harry did not move. His mother shook him, and he roused himself, and, leaning far over the table toward his brother, his head on his hands, tried to catch his brother's eye. Adry was talking so rapidly and excitedly that he did not see him, and Harry could not catch his glance. He slid back in his chair and looked at his mother, as if to say that he was not equal to it.
If that eye could have controlled the elder prother in the past, it had grown power-

The day was filled with exciting incidents. Once, when Mr. Erwin asked if he had any affection for his brother, he replied that he had. Then he asked, knowing Mr. Erwin's intention, if Mr. Erwin would have gone and told anybody if he had been

in his position.

Mr. Erwin was a trifle excited, and asked the court if he might answer, and to his surprise, the court answered that he might. Then for a moment all his pent-up feelings burst-forth in a short, scathing sentence, in which he gave Adry to understand that if he thought his brother was crazy, or ntending guilt, he would have moved heaven and earth to prevent it.

It was a startling scene for a moment. The cross-examination of Adry was viru-lent and exhaustive. At times Adry grew vexed and flung retorts at the attorney, at to time, however, showing himself lacking mentally. He did show some animus against Harry, however, at various times but in all the long examination he did not contradict his original story told in the morning. The attorney put obtuse and complex questions in efforts to obtain results for his experts, but apparently he failed. Adry, however, made hardly as good a witness as Blixt, for the reason that he talked too much. He repeated his story on cross-examination almost word for word like his morning testimony. In other commissioners appointed under acts of Congress, and the people of the city could be seen when the last question was arked, he was unshaken and his story was

Mr. Erwin tried to make him state that he believed Harry had a gang of which the witness was afraid, but Adry scouted the idea, and said he thought the gang was a fabrication of Harry's.

The most dramatic and affecting scene

occurred at the noon adjournment. Hardly had the crowd began to push toward the doors than Adry Hayward pushed his way to his mother's side. Mrs. Hayward turned, and the tears sprang to her eyes as she leaned forward into Adry's arms Tenderly the son kissed his mother, who sobbed out, "Adry, Adry, how could you? How could you do it?" referring to the testimony he had just placed on record against his brother's life. Adry was visibly affected, and placing his hand to his eyes, his one arm encir-

cling his mother's form, replied: "I had to mother; it was my duty."

Then placing his hand caressingly upon her shoulder, he endeavored to comfort Harry, who had stood by during this

affecting scene, stepped forward and pushed Adry's hand from the mother's shoulder, exclaiming, "Don't, Adry, can't you see you are exciting her?' Adry fell back, and Mrs. Hayward stood sobbing for a time in Harry's arms. Then her sister advanced and led her from the

It developed last night that extraordinary precautions are being taken with the Hayward jury. In addition to the three deputy sheriffs, who are always on duty with the jury, two city policemen have been de-tailed as an extra guard. Whenever the jury moves from one place to another a threatening crowd gathers, and cries of 'Hang him, hang him," are heard on all sides. In view of these facts, an extra guard has been added.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Some Suggestions as to Warding Off Their Attacks.

From the North American Review. It may safely be assumed that the "point of attack" is the engine and then the express car. Why, then, not separate them as much as possible, by putting the express car the last in the train? Have alarm bells in each coach and sleeper, which can be rung by the express messenger when he is directed or requested, at this unusual time and place, to open the door of his car. In each coach and sleeper have, in a glass-front case, similar two repeating shotguns, each magazine containing five buckshot cartridges, thus giving from six to twelve most effective weapons into the hands of the train crew and passengers. The alarm bells should be electric, though it is believed that the erdinary cord bell could be made to serve

of war, there would soon be a sufficient force of brave men at the express car to give the robbers a warm welcome. For the latter to cover the engine cab and each door and side of each coach or sleep-er would require a force of men too great in numbers to make "the divide" profita-ble. Besides, the greater the number of achances of a capture and the possibilities f some one turning "state's evidence." Under such an arrangement in the make up of a train, should the rear or express car be the sole point of attack, then the first step would be to cut this car loose from the train and then loot it. The autematic air brake would give the alarm to the engineer, and he, in turn, to the coaches; or, better still, the concealed electric wire could be so arranged as to sound the alarm when the car parted from the train. first point of attack, then the crew and passengers (armed) have the advantage of being between the forces of robbers, and with every probability, can throw the greater number in the fight, and, Napo-leon-like, repulse or defeat in detail.

License for Scaling. The Official Gazette at London recently published an order in council, dated February 2, giving effect to article 47, in the scheduled provisions of the Bering sea award act, providing that on application a special license shall be given to the master or owner of any sealing vessel, provided that satisfactory evidence as to the fitness of the men employed is given. This license must always be carried while sealing. Each sealing vessel is to carry a special flag of which the size and color

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It is further delayed the cost will all the time be increased. But Congress refuses to act. People may die of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever by whole-sale, as they have done in this city for America.

The schooner Rose Esterbook is reported as having sunk at sea, after the rescue of the crew by the New York pilot boat.

America.

zens' Association.

Railroads the Prominent Subject-New Business Transacted and Old Business Revived-Some Friction.

There was not a large attendance at the meeting of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association held last night, but the members present displayed considerable interest in the affairs of that particular sec-The railroad question claimed a share of the discussion, and remarks not at all complimentary to members of the District congressional committees were indulged in. It was stated that the Baltimore and Ohio ratiroad is still shifting

After the approval of the minutes of the last meeting the reports of committees were called for, but not many of the chairmen responded.
Chairman Dalrymple of the school com-

trains and backing them without the use

of the lights. And, it was stated, several

accidents were narrowly averted ..

mittee said that the committee had no re-port to make, but he did want to protest against the method of teaching employed in some of the schools. He referred to the lessons given children by certain teachers. He said he knew several children who were given grammar lessons when they had never seen a grammar, and unless their parents were able to do the lessons for them they failed. This, he said, may be proper, but if it is it is entirely different from the methods employed in many of

Railroad Bill.

Chairman Frizzell of the railroad committee spoke of the trouble in getting action by Congress on the subject of the rcute of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and said he had addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee. This letter, he said, was referred to the whole committee, but was not considered, for the reason that the committee had too many other things on hand. He said he had heard a rumor to the effect that the rail-road company had prepared a bill to be introduced this week, and he at once started to run down the rumor, but was overtaken by the snow storm and had to stop. Yesterday, however, he renewed the task, and learned that the railroad company had its bill about ready, and it will be introduced this week. And, he added, the bill, which is similar to the one prepared by the association in 1892, will pass, if it can be reached for a vote before the 4th of March. This bill, he said, provides for a meeting of the two lines outside the city and brings it in on overhead tracks.

Concerning the lighting of H street by electricity, Mr. Frizzell said there might be some doubt, because of the manner in which the appropriation has been cut. He said that the Senate committee had given new officers of the government and had increased salaries unsolicited. This increase amounted to more than \$400,000, and when the time came for a cut it was taken off the item for street lighting. Some further cuts might be made without crippling the street lighting appropriation, but he hoped there would be no cut in the appropriations for the schools.

Mr. Martin said he had very little confidence in the statements made by members

of the House committee, and he had very little faith in what the chairman says. So far as he is concerned, he said, he thought the railroad companies have the committees by the throat and will do with them as they please. He was glad, however, to hear that there was something of some kind in prospect, and he only hoped the and the committees will be appointed herecommittee would do something. Mr. Chappell arose to note an exception

to Mr. Martin's remarks. He said that the citizens are in the hands of the legislators and to fight them he thought was fighting many poor families. their bread and butter.

President Tucker's Remarks.

President Tucker said that the railroad bill had been introduced about four years ago. The bill, he said, had been pitched and tossed about and pigeonholed, while Congress and its committees have been doing what corporations have asked them to It was his intention to have the matn view of the report of Mr. Frizzell, he hought it unnecessary to take any action. If the railroad company has its bill to offer, and the bill suits the association, he thought it best to help the company and get the bill through. He thought that the emarks of Mr. Martin were not too severe. President Tucker then called the association's attention to the bill for cheaper gas, and spoke of the probability of its passage "If the bill passed," he said, "I think this association will deserve more credit than any other citizens."

Cencerning the proposed extension of the Columbia railroad, President Tucker said he appeared before the subcommittee when supposed public meeting was held, and the chairman objected to his (Tucker's) taking the floor to tell the position of the association on the question. Finally he said he was told that he might have three minutes after the presidents of the rail-roads had made their speeches.

Mr. Martin then said that he was prised at the remarks made by Mr. Chappell. His own remarks, said Mr. Martin, were intended to apply to members of Congress, and he was happy to say that some of their official lives would end in about ighteen days. "Thank God for that," remarked a member, "and it's not a matter of politics

A Pointer.

Mr. Frizzell said he would like to give the sanitary committee a pointer. Fenton street, a little one-square street, he said, had been paved with asphalt, and the appropriation charged against the northeast. "I investigated this matter and learned that it was done because the health officer had reported that the street was a nuis-ance," he said. "And I think if some of the other unimproved streets are looked after by the sanitary committee we may get some of them improved."

New Business.

Under the head of new business the association, by a unanimous vote, approved House bill 8057, providing for the incorporation of the Belt Line railroad. The report of the Senate committee on this matter, providing for a single track, was characterized as ridiculous, for a person who might want to ride three squares from a given point would have to ride all over the

city to reach it.

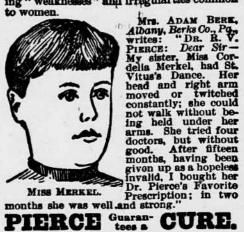
Mr. Martin said he wanted to call attention to his resolution concerning the public reservation at Delaware avenue and H street. This square, he said, does not be-long to the railroad, although the railroad long to the railroad, although the railroad has possession of it. It was intended for use as a public park, and he thought it should be used as such. He hoped the matter would be agitated in some way.

"Put a banana man or bootblack on there," said Mr. Colvin, "and there will be all the agitation imaginable."

Mr. Friggell, said he miss about to cover

Mr. Frizzell said he was about to cover the ground covered by Mr. Colvin. "When I saw the copy of the order issued

ST. VITUS'S DANCE, Spasms, Convulsions, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Nervous Prostration and those nervous conditions brought on by functional disorders are permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a strengthening nervine and restorative tonic, prescribed by an eminent Physician for all those distressing "weaknesses" and irregularties common to women.



IN THE SPRING YOU FIND YOURSELF SUFFERing from that tired, worn-out feeling, and frequent headaches. You need a tonic and blood medicine. Dr. Kenuedy's Favorite Remedy meets these requirements, makes the weak strong.

"I would like to see a barber put out a barber pole there, or a bootblack put out a chair to make an honest living, and then I think the policemen would be neither too near sighted or far sighted to see these

little obstructions."

After the transaction of further business the association adjourned.

THEY WILL PARADE.

Emancipation Day Will Be Celebrated in the Usual Way.

In response to a call for a convention to make arrangements for an Emancipation day celebration, representatives from the old legislative districts met in Israel Baptist Church, on 11th street northeast between F and G streets, last night. James W. Poe, who issued the call, presided over the meeting. A committee on credentials was appointed, and a permanent organization formed. Then James W. Poe was elected president and George W. Stewart secretary. There had been no friction up to this time, but when the question of electing a chief marshar was discussed there was noise and trouble, which resulted in the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms and an assistant. This was occasioned by the persistent efforts of R. H. Lewis to take possession of the convention. Lewis to take possession of the convention Alexander Moton had been nominated as representing the West End, and Lewis thought that South Washington was en-titled to the honor. The sergeant-at-arms had more than he

The sergeant-at-arms had more than he could do to quiet Lewis or eject him, but finally quiet was restored, and Mr. Moton, who had been nominated, arose and said a few words in his own behalf. He announced himself as a Christian, and said he would be found as sober that if elected he would be found as sober n the morning as at night. But the South Washington man again got

the floor, and claimed that there was too much buildozing. Mr. Willis managed to nominate Perry Carson, but withdrew his name when assured that he would not accept the position. Alexander Moton was elected. The next thing to be determined was the

manner in which the day should be cele-brated. It was evident that a large ma-jority wanted a parade, although W. C. Payne, representing the Equal Rights after making a few remarks, offered the following: "Whereas the method of street parades on the 16th of April, in commemoration of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has become unpopular and distasteful to the majority of the colored cit-

izens of the said District; and whereas such a demonstration is a useless waste of money usually collected for such a purpose; therefore be it "Resolved, That the 16th of April shall be held sacred to all liberty-loving negroes holding citizenship in the District, and that the day shall be celebrated by a special program, observed in some church in each

section of the city, and all moneys col-lected before and on that date shall be applied toward attaching an industrial de-partment of the Liberian College, on the west coast of Africa." Another delegate in a resolution sug-gested that the money collected go to assist the poor instead of being spent on a parade.
W. C. Edmonston favored a parade above all things. He said that money could be collected for a parade when it could not

be collected for other purposes.
"People can get money for whisky," he said, "when they can't get money for bread, and people will give for a parade Others thought there had better be money expended at home rather than being sent to Africa, and one delegate objected to the

plan because the mover of the resolution had spoken of similar good work done in behalf of Ireland. The convention decided to have a parade, In addition to the parade it is the in-

Reports from the Cherokee strip are coming in very slowly. Two children are reported frozen to death while on their way home from a school, eighteen miles north in the strip. The driver of the Lacey stage reports the finding of the body of an unknown man several miles north of there. Reports from the point in the strip many suffering was most intense, are very measuffering, and that many have perished. A great number of cattle and horses are re-ported frozen in the blizzard, as few of the settlers had any shelter for them, and but little feed.

Lexow for Governor.

Senator Lexow has set the stakes of his ambition. He wants to be the next republi can candidate for governor. He announced himself to a party of friends at the Hotel Metropole recently, and one of the gentle-men present is authority for the statement that the Nyack statesman pounded the table as he declared: "The people of 'his state are with me and will be with me, Parkhurst or no Parkhurst."



QUAKER OATS and Cream. The child loves it, the epicure dotes on it, the dyspeptic praises it—everybody likes it. Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

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Plates Receptions. Fine Decorated Plates; almost any dec-

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M. W. Beveridge, *************

GEN. BUSSEY INJURED.

The Ex-Assistant Secretary Knocked

Down by a Runaway Horse. General Cyrus Bussey, formerly assistant secretary of the interior, was knocked down and seriously injured by a runaway horse attached to a sleigh at the corner of 14th and F streets about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. General Bussey had just left the Ebbitt House barber shop on his way to his residence, 1204 N street northwest, and was crossing F street at 14th, when he was struck with great force by the runaway and then dragged for some distance. Bystanders hastened to the injured man's assistance and carried him into Ware's drug store. His clothing was badly torn and he was covered with blood. From the drug store General Bussey vas taken in a patrol wagon to the Emergency Hospital, where the surgeons immediately rendered proper assistance. It was found that his head was badly cut in a number of places and that he had also sustained many bruises about the body. Many friends of the injured man called at the hospital to inquire as to his condition when they learned of the accident.

The horse which struck General Bussey was the property of J. O. Cole and was driven by Mr. Ed. Keen. Mr. Keen was riding with a young lady, but at the corner of 14th and H streets one of the runners of the sleigh caught in a cable track slot and the sleigh was overturned, the occupants being thrown out. The horse ran away and after striking General Bussey at F street continued down that thorough-fare, colliding with an 11th street car, then turned into 11th street to E street and ran along the latter to an alley near 6th street and into a stable, where it was accustomed to being housed. Since his retirement from the Interior Department General has practiced law, his office being located at 1416 F street. He is a widower and has been residing on N street at the home of a married daughter. At the hospital to-day a Star reporter was informed that General Bussey was resting quietly and no doubt of his recovery exists. The officials at the hospital expect that General Bussey will remain at that institution for several days at least.

Investigating Georgia Race Troubles. The grand jury of Brooks county, Ga., the scene of the recent alleged race troubles. have been investigating that disturbance, but without effect.

Many witnesses were examined, but no one was found who could or would identify any participants. The jury recommend that the county commissioners offer a reward of \$200 each for any person connected with the riot, and that the governor be asked to supplement the reward with a similar sum.

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